ciety receipts was reached in 1896, when they were \$777,400, but in 1890 there was a fall off to \$516,000. The society is especially active in Cuba, where its work ranks among the largest of Protestant bodies. The American Board and the American Missionary Association, both Congregational, do not close their years until the fall, but the former, which cleared its debt last year, finds its receipts \$25,000 ahead of last year, but to have realized several discouraging months, notably February. when, instead of increased receipts, it had decreased ones. Pledges on the debt are coming in satisfactorily, but the officers say the condition of the venerable board are not satisfactory. The American Missionary Association, which has managed to keep out of debt for some years, finds its

receipts \$16,700 ahead of last year, the half

year being just completed. The associa-

tion's usual income is about \$400,000 a year.

That of the American Board varies great-

ly. Last year it was \$737,000.

XXX The Missionary Society of Methodists North has got its open-door emergency committee into working shape, and it is making progress towards the \$1,500,000 goal which it set for high water mark this year. Assistance in the form of additional secretaries to prosecute the Emergency Fund have been named. The society was compelled last year, to make a cut of 8 per cent. in the appropriations, owing to inadequate support from the churches. Yet the facts are that receipts of the missionary society slowly but steadily increase, and the average per Methodist member rises. It was in 1820 that the total income of this missionary society was \$823. In 1839 it reached the \$100,000 mark, and in 1897 the \$1,000,000 mark. And it has never gone backward. It has now permanently passed the \$1,300,000 limit. Its annual report is just out, and last year's income, the one over which It bewails its inability to go forward and organize an open-door committee, was \$1,-340,000, an amount never reached before, save in 1899, when the income was \$1,376,000. The average gift per member is 451/2 centsvery low, when compared with most other religious bodies, but an average that grows steadily. Back in the eighties the average

was below 40 cents. Since 1885 it has gone

cents. The debt of the society is \$96,000.

XXX Episcopalians adopted, last year, after agitation that had covered a decade or more, the apportionment plan of asking the different dioceses for definite sums. It is explained in the plan that the apportionment is not a tax nor an assessment, but merely an opinion, based on percentages of sums spent for parochial support, of what ought to be contributed for general work. There was complaint because the American Church Missionary Society, a small auxiliary, was omitted, but the omission has been corrected. Several dioceses said promptly the apportionment was too low, and asked permission to give more. Whether by accident or otherwise, all dioceses to do so belong to the so-called Low Church ones. Loudest complaints about excessive demands came from the advanced dioceses of the middle West. During the first six months, only a part of which were under the apportionment, the increase, just announced, was 46 per cent. This is not suf- | Lord.' ficiently large to realize the entire increase new apportionment, but it is regarded as large enough to prove the wisdom of the new plan. The amount is exclusive of most of the sums collected for special work in the Philippines. The total Protestant Episcopal General Mission receipts last year were \$460,000. The amount apportioned was \$524,500, and the amount ent by this religious body upon its home daus, ... ast year was \$11,664,000.

forts this jubilee year to make the Peter's pence large. The aim is to send more from America this year than the entire pence has amounted to of late years. This aim | and priests, soldiers, publicans and common | to the light by reflecting that light is the will mean a remittance of at least \$450,000. This is exclusive of other sums sent for other purposes, although most such sums are wrongly included by the general public in this pence fund. The fund is for the personal use of the Pope, and for the present ing Messiah, and to rejoice greatly over it is used largely in maintenance of the contention for temporal power. Catholics of America send little to Rome for missions, the United States itself being a miscion field. To date, Catholics in several dioceses report receipts far in advance of their anticipations. Those who are saying, and they are not few, that people do not | Lord's full self-revelation than for his own | honorable place in God's great plan and give money to church causes as they once | release from prison. did, ought to consider that the total missionary contributions from every religious body in America in 1802 dld not reach \$10,-600. In 1902 they amount to \$14,500,000, or, possibly, a little more, And this figure is larger in gross and per member than ever as merely human gifts are concerned, before in the history of missions.

When Smith Meets Smith.

Elliott Fowler, in Brooklyn Eagle. 8, "will you do me a lavor "With pleasure," replied the Smith who

had an office in Room 610 "Well," said the 408 Smith, "I wish you'd pay that old laundry bill. I'm tired of get-

ting reminders about it that are intended for you. Now this, to say the least, was pretty

raw, and the 610 Smith was mightly put out about it. Of course, it is a well-known fact that there never is any love lost between men who are so named and so situated that their mail gets mixed. Each one always suspects the other of getting the expected check that does not arrive, and each one invariably feels that the other is an impostor and an interloper, who has no business to be in the building and is probably there with some sinister design. But the laundry bill reference was an inexcusably hard rub. Retaliation was neces-

"Smith," said the 610 Smith a week or so later, "will you do me a favor?" "Certainly," replied the 408 Smith.

"Then, for heaven's sake, marry that girl," said the 610 Smith. "I'm sick of readstop them. One or the other of the Smiths may move.

An Army Story.

that building before long.

If not, there is every prospect of a fight in

New York Commercial Advertiser. The following story is told of an incirank of army doctor was still a novelty. The wife of Captain De Smythe, whose to the garrison doctor as follows:

"Dear Dr. Philgrave-I should be glad i you could come round and see my baby this afternoon, as the poor darling is having a disciples. Surely we may live in our day good deal of trouble with his teeth. Yours and generation as men "sent from God!" very truly. ANGELINA DE SMYTHE. "P. S .- Please bring your lancet."

She received in reply the following letter: "Colonel Philgrave presents his compliments to Mrs. De Smythe and begs to inform her that he cannot regard any communication addressed to Dr. Philgrave as intended for himself.

Whereupon the lady, meekly accepting the rebuke of her breach of etiquette, sat down and wrote her letter, word for word, over again, but beginning "Dear Colonel Philgrave." When, however, she arrived at the postscript she felt a certain amount of when the gallant colonel received the revised note he found that the P. S. ran; "Please bring your sword."

Tears.

When I consider life and its few years. A wisp of fog betwixt us and the sun; call to battle and the battle done Ere the last echo dins within our ears; rose choked in the grass; an hour of fears; The gusts that past a darkening shore do beat The burst of must down an unlistening street; I wonder at the idleness of tears. Ye old, old dead, and ye of yesternight, Chieftains and bards, keepers of the theep. By every cup of sorrow that you had, Loose me from tears and make me see aright. How each hath back what once he stayed to

Homer his sight, David his little lad! -Lizzie Woodward Resse, in Scribner's. MARVELOUS BRIDGE AND WONDERFUL TUNNEL.





Two of the greatest engineering feats ever attempted promise to be successfully carried out, thanks to American skill and ingenuity. The big New York East-river bridge, in course of construction, is one of the marvels of the century. So also is the tunnel now being bored under New York city. Lord Kelvin, the noted British scientist, and a party of English engineers

to talk in a contemptuous tone, or a de-

sphere of work, is simply sacrilegious and

wicked! All the breadth of love is before

us, all the length of faith is before us, all

the depth of human need is before us, all

the height of spiritual desire is before us,

and all the fullness of God is before us!

And yet we trifle and complain because our

gifts, or privileges, or means, or spheres,

are so small, while men and women whose

native gifts, heredity, temperaments, or

opportunities may not have been one-tenth

as favorable as ours welcome the infilling

of the Holy Spirit and the outflowing of

self, and press on to do a service and to

show a spirit that makes them "great in

THE COMMONPLACE IN LIFE.

in men "sent from God" the commonplace

duties and cares of every day have their

proper and ennobling part in Christian ex-

soever we do," we are to "do all to the

mean that it cannot be done in such fidelity

light. Notice clearly that bearing witness

the only real, witness to the light, not by

into them, one and all, the strenuous fidel-

kingdom work; nor is there any drudgery

so dull and wearing, nor any duty so bur-

densome and bitter but God can make it. if

we are willing, sweeter and nobler under

drudgery a sweet and purifying influence

sible," and "we can do all things through

ly have His strength; if we are blind and

forth with him alway, "even unto the end

and honors his divine mission seeks first

of all and most of all to bear witness to the

light; and in return, the blessed Light-

Giver would deny himself, if He did not

bear witness to the loving fidelity of that

disciple by adorning his daily life with

brightness, beauty and fruitfulness. The

blessed elder brother will graciously ap-

preciate and acknowledge everything that

we do for Him. And His hundred-fold re-

Bachelor Immigrants.

Four hundred and twenty-two bachelors

Company's steamship Nederland, which

sailed from Antwerp and arrived here yes-

terday, carrying all told 518 passengers.

The men, who crowded the immigration

depot at the International Company's pler.

were of almost every European nationality,

and were almost without exception of stal-

The nationalities of the immigrants were

recorded on the passenger lists as Norwe-

gians, Danes, Russian Finns, Italians, Ger-

mans, Poles, Huns, Polish Hebrews, Dutch,

Austrians, Swedes and Russians. One pas-

senger, Wapeka Weilson, is six feet six

and one-half inches tall, and was formerly

in a Russian Cossack regiment. He is

bound for Nebraska to take up farming.

A Seasonable Idea.

"I wish," said the small but observing

"Because one of those fur suits would be

so comfortable when you go egg-rolling on

April.

And list while you in silvery tones recite

boy, "that I was one of those Eskimo chil-

dren whose pictures are in the geography."

wart build and of fairly prosperous appear-

Philadelphia Times.

500 unmarried women.

Washington Star.

ity and sweet spirit of the other world.

We may also go further and prove that

above that figure, several times above 50 SENT FROM GOD: INSPIRATION IN THE LIFE OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

> Short Sermon by the Rev. E. P. Johnson, D. D., Pastor of the First Reformed Church, Albany, N. Y.

There was a man sent from God whose name was John. The same came from a witness, to bear witness of the light, that all men through him might believe."-John the sight of the Lord." They took their one

The public ministry of John the Baptist | and idled, and worried, and fretted bewas short, like the public ministry of the | cause our ten talents were not fifty or one Lord Jesus, and that of the great forerunner, like that of the great Messiah, was | that our will is not the most feeble thing in and fearless preacher of repentance it was | cant thing about us! Jewish nation; "to turn many of the children of Israel to the Lord their God," and "to make ready a people prepared for the

There is great inspiration in the study of | perience. Running a high partition wall the sending of this man on his divine mis- | between the secular and spiritual matters kind of a man-save that his ever-procentrated every faculty and plan, every wish, word, and act of his life upon his one great duty to "bear witness to the light."

He was so ordinary a man that God could | pleasing to God. use everything he had, and at any time, Roman Catholics are making special ef- and just as He saw fit. He was humble and self-abased enough for God to exalt him to the degree of fidelity to the will of Him fearless enough to tell his hearers, rulers people alike, the hard but necessary sacri- only way to become enlightened ourselves. fices and practical duties which true repentance demanded; he was modest and ers; and notice further that we bear the self-denying enough to make himself less | most acceptable and convincing, as well as

than the most menial servant to the comthat Messiah's increase, which must necessarily be accompanied by his own deerease. of our daily life, but by bringing down dungeons of Machaerus (which must have er as he), shows him more anxious for the worked and lowly to have a distinct and

WHY NOT IMITATE JOHN?

Why may not we live as men "sent from God?" You may say, perhaps, that we are not so well qualified as John the Baptist physical and psychical nature, heredity, temperament and educational privileges, as John the Baptist. He, however, was "Smith," said the Smith who had an office | wholly surrendered to his mission, and in this was the great secret; he was filled with | foolish, we are simply using our own wisthe Holy Spirit; so he thought the thoughts | dom rather than His wisdom. When a of God after Him, and he willed the will of | man is "sent from God," Jesus Christ goes God after Him. Surely, then, all the special qualifications John the Baptist had we of the world," because the man who knows

But you may say, perhaps, that John the Baptist had a singularly important and unique mission, one necessary to be honof men. But John the Baptist was type and pioneer in that mission for each believing

We know from the gospel records that ward is sure. not only the twelve apostles, but also the seventy disciples, were used by the Lord Jesus as His special forerunners, going out by His express command to preach the gosing her love letters, and nothing else will pel of the kingdom and to prepare His way before Him, and prepare the people for Him, in every city and town of the holy land, whither He himself would afterward come. And that specific mission of those four-score followers of Jesus is no more significant and impressive as teaching our supreme duty to-day to prepare the way of dent that occurred when the full-blown the Lord before Him, than the single and specific mission of John the Baptist; for he baby was in the throes of teething, wrote | was controlled by substantially the very same work that afterward commanded the whole time and life of the apostles and

Unless the Lord's arm is shortened, that it cannot save us; unless His grace is weakened, that it cannot purify and exalt us; unless His light is dimmed, that it cannot be reflected from the dull surface of our poor, selfish lives; unless the crude, natural men and women of to-day are of far coarser and meaner clay for the Divine Potter to shape than the men and women of twenty centuries ago; unless the Great | Easter Monday." delicacy about mentioning anything so es- Master is less powerful now than then, less sentially unmilitary as a lancet, and so skillful now than then, less willing and merciful and patient now than then-and who, for a moment, could accept such a suggestion as any one of these?-surely it is certain, beyond all question, that God has a distinct and honorable place for each one of us in His great plan and kingdom! He is no respecter of persons; this is His will for each one of us-our sanctification;

work of His spirit and providence within

us, that we shall "come unto a perfect

manhood, unto the measure of the stature

Now, if all this be true, for any one of us

of the fullness of Christ!"

Your prologue, rosy from your rapid flight; Foretelling scenes that shall forthwith begin. The budding violet you gently hold In your fair-molded hand, and your warm Awakes to life from its most seeming death The dandelion with its crown of gold. My witnesses!" This is the issue of the

We greet you, April, lightly tripping in.

this is His acknowledgment of us-"Ye are | The May flower opes its half-closed, drowsy And breaks in smiles to see your lovely face; Across the stage you flit with airy grace, While o'er you falls the sunshine of the skies. You come o'er snowy hill and icebound stream, And lead us to the Paradise of Dream.

-Walter Allen Rice.

spairing way, of our gifts, or privileges, or CONFES

EPISODES FROM THE CAREER OF AN ACTIVE POLITICAL WORKER.

Politics Seen from a Point of View Not Often Vouchsafed to the Average Citizen.

Some interesting revelations of the inside entitled "The Confessions of a Boss," in city of the most boss-ridden State in the

applied to polities; and I know of no word in the English language in this connection that is more misused and misapplied. In As men "sent from God," the worth or and equal; but they do not remain equal integrity of the courts themselves.

success of our life depends accurately upon | very long. the power of leadership, and this power is bound to assert itself, whether it be in the church, in society, in business, or in politics. There will always be superiors and and most considerate of men. Consider own circle of life, and I feel confident you

will agree with me. But everything depends upon the point of view. I am satisfied that the editor, who is so often theoretical and so seldom practical, had, in selecting a caption for his article, no willful intention of injuring scorn and ridicule of his public. So I accept the invitation in the spirit in which I conceive it to have been tendered, and partially lift the veil that conceals the mysteries of politics. Of course, even were sodes of my life. From them the remainder

the fair minded reader should not be deceived by the distorted and exaggerated as much as I have, but I was always lib- number of bells, who then orders the bell stories of politics he may discover in the eral with those around me, and scattered struck. But at 8 o'clock in the morning this partisan and factional newspapers. They my money with a lavish hand, I saved are misleading-and intended to be so. The man and the paper in power speak respectfully of "the organization." The disappointed aspirant on the outside becomes | cils of the party, helped to select candiblue in the face in denouncing what he calls "the machine." The victorious poli- and was never in the background when it tician proudly refers to his "leader." army of the defeated join in one mighty howl against the "boss."

BEGAN AS A REFORMER. of my native city-which glories in being My father destined me for commercial life; but my inclinations were in another dito the political leaders who controlled the bition. They treated me in a patronizing you see me as I see myself.

fifteen delegates. were amazed that a beardless boy should come out of the contest with a tie. There was consternation in their camp. It was to meet at 10 o'clock in the morning. Ten | instance. hours in which to win the one wanting vote! A caucus of my champions was hastily called. Lo and behold! only fourteen of them responded! In less than an hour one of my delegates had been stolen. But this was no time for crying over steel. What was to be done? The answer was simple. Try to break into the ranks ; of the enemy. The whole strength of the opposition was concentrated on the one weak-kneed delegate who had sold me out. They kept him in the upper room of a hotel adjoining the convention hall, locked in and guarded. No attention whatever was paid to the other fifteen delegates.

would be accused of having accepted "a ' pleaded I, "the accusation would

"Yes," responded one, speaking for both -to get the name without the game." for voting for me?

Meet me one hour before the convention is called together." I said. I ran around town like mad. I succeeded in borrowing \$500. I met the two patriots, as arranged, and, when the roll was called I was declared the nominee of the convention by a vote of 16 to 14.

Did I do right? I doubt it, very much, indeed I did about what the average man would have done under similar circumstances. wonder what the average business man

The episode, however, "made" me, so far as political leadership was concerned. The head men in the party took me to their arms. I was told that the man who could make a majority out of a minority over night must be a man with a future. The rosiest predictions have been fulfilled.

for the poor. I know how the average ally, the indifference and corruption of

nected in any way with organized labor.

public life in a worldly sense. I served my party, I disposed to do so, it would be manifest- and my party served me. I became known ly impossible to tell the whole story of as a man of my word, which means much my political career in the short limits of in politics. I was let in on the ground an ordinary magazine article I will sim- floor in many good things. Looking back would be so many bells and not the hour. ply relate a few of the more striking epi- on it now, I can say with deliberation that The bell is of ordinary size only, but it has my wealth was acquired in a legitimate a sharp tone, and is hung just forward or I want to say, in a general way, that bought stocks low and sold them when usually watches the clock and reports to they were high. I might have had twice the officer of the deck what hour it is in enough to keep me comfortably in my old officer of the deck, "Eight bells, sir!" when days, and don't regret the rest. During the officer replies, "Report to the captain these years I was conspicuous in the coundates, assisted in drafting the platforms | so," which the orderly reports to the officer came to electing the nominces. But out- boy of the watch, "Strike eight bells." But side of my legislative positions I never held | if the captain should chance to remain mum

BETWEEN CORPORATIONS.

the most American of all the cities in railroad companies were after a certain the Union-and was graduated from the bit of territory which was important to the bell must not be struck until that of Central High School-the People's College, their development. It was a struggle berection. A strong desire to enter the took sides. I was not a member then; but Legislature took possession of me. I went | that didn't affect my usefulness in getting district in which I lived, and stated my am- privilege of the floor, and it didn't take way, and advised me "to wait." I called | lined up. Many of the members took my again, and told them that I was in dead. side because it was just what their conearnest and could not wait, and I was stituents would approve. Others did it out laughed at for my pains. It was here that of pure friendship for me. Others still my predominant traits-courage and per- | wanted to be "staked." I resisted the last sistence-came into play. Don't think [| element as much as possible, but not with am vain in saying this. I am trying to let | entire success. Our side won. But after nate. The nomination was equivalent to I did any wrong in this matter. There had fifteen delegates, and that I, too, had | the open market and purchased our share of that element

lions of money behind it made a proposition to lease the city works which furnished the people with one of the prime necessaries of life. I will not say whether spilt milk. The fourteen were as true as the proposition was to lease the water works, the gas works or the electric light works, because many of the men who took part in the deal are living to-day, respected members of the community. I have no desire to criticise them or point them out, even by indirection; I give merely a few inside facts that may furnish food for thought in considering the iniquities of a boss. I studied the matter over carefully and came to the conclusion that the measthrough my brain like a flash of lightning. | ure was a steal, pure and simple. It was a case of handing over public property two of their delegates were closeted with | to a private corporation without giving the people anything like what they should have my, pluck and perseverance. They inti- in return. I felt not only that the thing mated that they would like to vote for me | was wrong, but that it would bring dis-

fered with me, to such an extent that there | FOR THE BEST LIGHT was a factional split in the party which has not been fully healed to this day. CASH VS. CONSCIENCE.

the advocates of the bill had 101 votes

assured to them, while I controlled just

thirty-seven members. Was it the waning

of my power? Partly. But, incidentally. it proved the superiority of cash over con-

in cold cash if I would withdraw my op-

position to the bill. He said, truly, that

they had the votes to put it through any-

how, but that they would cheerfully make

me a present of that amount to have it pass with an appearance of unanimity and

without leaving any scars behind. I re-

I am dogged when you oppose me; and I fought that bill as bitterly as if there were millions in it for me, instead of nothing and the contempt of many of my former associates. When the round up came

the best fittings and fix-

tures are essential, no less skillful workmen to fustall them. We supply both Al fixtures and skilled artisans to put them in place. We will see to it, if given the opportunity, which weask. that your gas burns bright, your gas gives light. May we have a

science. A week before the bill was placed C. ANESHAENSEL & CO. on final passage the promoter of the legislation came to me and offered me \$25,000 The Leading Plumbers and Pipe Fitters,

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Peoria and Bloomington, fex. dp *11.50

Peoria, Bloomington, m and ex .

Champaign accommodation, pd....

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LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R. Toledo, Chicago and Michigan ex †7.00 olede, Detroit and Chicago lim ... *12.20

Muncle, Lafayette and Laporte spec. †7.20 †10.25 Decatur and St. Louis mail and ex Chicago express, p.d.

Decatur and St. Louis fast ex, se ... *11.10 Ticket offices at station and at and Washington Streets. *8.30 *10.30 *8.30 *10 30 pore and Washington. *3.45 *12.00 Columbus, Ind. and Louisville. t6.10 t5.40

17:20 *10.30 Richmond, Piqua and Columbus, O. Vincennes Express Columbus, Ind. & Madison Martinsville Accomodation Columbus, Ind. and Louisville North Vernon and Madison ... Dayton and Xenia. Pittsburg and East, Phil., New York ... *8.25 *12.10 Martinsville Accom. logausport and Chicago *11.83 Martinsville Accommodation **†12.30 †12.05** Richm'd, way points to Bradford, O.+1.25 12.00 .*3 .05 *12 .10 Philadelphia and New York*3.05 *12.10 Baltimore and Washington. Dayton and Springfield Vincennes Accommodation ... 13.55 onisville and Madison .. Pirtsburg and East .. olumbus, Pittsburg and East *3.20 Spencer Accommodation Louisville Accommodation *10.05 Phil. and New York. "The Limited". *7.15 Dayton and Xenia. Richmond Accommodation. Martinsville Accommodation +11.15 Logansport and Chicago . VANDALIA LINE.

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Terre Haute, St. Louis and West ..

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PASSENGER CARS-Leave Georgia and Moridian streets. First car at 6. a. m. and he thereafter until 10 p. m. Last car leaves at 11 3 FREIGHT CARS-Arrive at Georgia and Moridian streets at 8 a. m. and leave at 9 a. m. Also arrive at 1:30 and leave at 3:30 p. m. COMBINATION PASSENGER AND EXPRESS CAKS-Leave Georgia and Meridian streets 6 a. m., 9 s. m., 12 noon, 3 p. m., 6 p. m.,

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Main Cigar Store, 106 Monument place, English Block.

will soon visit this country for the purpose of inspecting both works. The above pictures show the middle cable of the bridge and a completed section of the tunnel.

I am asked to write "The Confessions the last is ridiculous. The word "boss" these United States all men are born free

Each one, in the very nature of things iness boss, the political boss is the meekest the conditions that surround you in your

I made my entrance into politics as a reformer. I attended the common schools a great contest, affecting the franchise for

were on board the International Navigation The same steamer entered this port a year ago with a passenger list which included

I had \$500. I used every penny of it in paying the legitimate expenses of my canvass. There were thirty delegates in the district, and it required a majority to nomian election. When the count was made, on the night of the primary, it was found that my opponent-the slated candidate-Both sides were surprised. In the conidence of youth I had counted upon a majority. The veterans on the other side

The possibilities of the situation went I must fight fire with fire. Before daylight me in my room. They said they admired I in the convention, but if they did so they aster on the party. Other leaders dif-

of them, "that would be the worst of it "What," I said, speaking slowly, "would your friends believe you had received money

"Not less than \$250 apiece," was the quick

would have done under the same condi-

BECAME A LEADER.

I had-and have-a real, honest sympathy physically-is handicapped. His own ignorance, sometimes, the demagogy of selfish leaders and walking delegates occasionlegislators only too frequently, and, alas! now and then, the prejudice and lack of

Well, one of the bills that received my hearty support was a measure protecting workingmen in their right to belong to labor organizations. It was bitterly fought by a railroad corporation which had blacklisted all of its employes known to be con-The lobbyist of this road approached me on the day the bill came up on final passage in the House and said that all of his efforts against the measure would be fruitless unless he could get two more votes on his side. He asked me to furnish him with the votes-said that my own and that of a man I was known to control absolutely would turn defeat into victory for him. He offered me \$10,000 spot cash to do this. Did I affect virtuous indignation? Not at all. But I did refuse the bribe, and I helped to pass the bill. Moreover, I did not rest until I had induced the Governor to sign the measure, and was thus fully enacted into law. 1 acted purely and entirely from conscientious motives, and, as myself. The officers, directors and stockholders of the corporation that employs each other's faces. But the "chimes" were the lobbyist who offered me the bribe stand high in the community; and I have known one of them to deliver a public lecture de-

cians and the prevailing corruption in our

When I was in my prime there occurred one of the waterways of the State. Two tween corporations. I never could see that hand, and as soon as the flag officer's bell the public had much in it. Anyhow, I votes. Being an ex-member, I had the many weeks to get all of the legislators the session two of the granger members who voted with us paid off long standing mortgages against their farms. And they didn't do it from the proceeds of the crops, either. I can't bring myself to believe that was a purchasable element in the Legislature-and it was a very small proportion of the Legislature. We simply went into

If I might digress for a moment here. would like to remark that in my humble opinion, the corrupt minority in public life is about equally divided, whenever a division is possible; and that honest men generally get their dues. It was certainly so midnight. The nominating convention was | in this case, and I regard it as a typical

> One more episode and I will conclude, Not many years ago a syndicate with mil-

fused. On my word of honor, I refused That night I stood in the background. observed, in a great hall, where a meet ing of citizens was being held to protest against the passage of the bill. The last and best speaker rose to heights of su preme eloquence in depicting the iniquit of the bill. He said every councilman that voted for it would be branded forever with this legend across his forehead: "Bribed by the rich to rob the poor. I was thrilled by his words. A new and pleasant sensation coursed through my veins-the sense of having done right for right's sake. The next morning I refused the \$25,000 offer a second time. At last the day for the final vote arrived.

My course was plain. I sent for my thirtyseven followers and addressed them briefly. I said the bill would surely pass, and the only thing for them to decide was how they wished to stand individually. I said believed the legislation was wrong, and that it would come up to plague the party and any member that voted for it. But I proposed to release every man from any pledge or promise he had made to me, and leave him free to act for his own interests. I added that it was only fair to say the other side was paying for all the votes

What was the result? Why, fifteen of those men sold their votes for sums ranging all the way from \$200 to \$2,500 each. The other twenty-two of them, knowing that the bill was sure to pass and that their protest would be of no avail, could not be bought, bribed or bullied into doing what they conceived to be a wrong act. There they stood-twenty-two honest men to fifteen dishonest men. Generally speaking, I think the percentage of honesty as against dishonesty in public life is even greater than this.

that the public mind is filled with illusions regarding the real personality of the individual called a "boss." One illusion is that he is invariably a foreigner. I am American born, and so was my father before me. Another is that he is illiterate. He may not be a college graduate, but he generally has a fair education and a large stock of common sense. Another is that he is drunken and dissipated. I have not tasted liquor for twenty years. Not long ago I gave up the use of tobacco. Another is that he is sordid and selfish. So far is this from being true that the successful leaders of men are generally those who deal most generously with the public and with their followers. Another is that he is a tyrannical person. This is the wildest illusion of all. One of the most powerful political leaders in the United States has won the soubriquet of the "Easy Boss, because of the extreme latitude which he allows to those about him. The sober truth is that in this, as in all the activities of life, it is the survival of the fittest, Do not imagine for a moment that I am trying to picture the political boss as a model of all the virtues. I wouldn't try anything so absurd. But he has some virtues and not all of the faults with which I became a natural leader in the Legishe is usually pictured in the cartoons of a very much unmuzzled press. On the whole, he is as good as, and no better than, his fellow-citizens. A stream can rise no higher than its source. The percentage of corruption in public positions and in public leadership is about equal to the percentage of corruption among the people themselves.

> the average of integrity will vary very little I once told a friend the story of how purchased the delegates to win my nomination for the Legislature, and he called me an unmitigated knave. Maybe I am! I once told another man the story of how

my conscience prevented me from taking

the \$25,000 in the franchise deal, and he said

Take one hundred men from the ordinary

business walks of life and the same num-

ber from public and political positions, and

I was seventeen kinds of a --- fool. Perhaps I was! Who knows?

THE SHIP'S BELL. Various Uses to Which It Is Put-How It Tells the Time of Day.

"Strike eight bells!" shouted the officer of the deck on one of the warships a few days ago, and then one of the women visitors remarked: "Oh! this is charming! Have you ever heard the chimes on a navy ship?" The man escort, one of the full-of-nauticalknowledge kind, responded: "Oh, yes; I've been a frequent visitor to the ships, for I know so many of the officers, and the chimes are rung beautifully. But they don't have them on all of the ships." At that ingiven made eight strokes on the ship's bell. was apparent, at great financial loss to and then all was silent, even the group of visitors, who simply tooked inquiringly into

not referred to.

"Flight bells" does not mean that a shir has this number of bells, but it is a nautical nouncing the wiles and ways of politi- term for the hour. The nautical day begins and ends at noon, when "eight bells" is struck, as it is also at 4 o'clock, 8 o'clock During all of this time I was prospering | and at midnight. The bell is struck halfhourly, one stroke being added for each half-hour, until eight is reached, when the count begins again. And if one is asked the time on board of a navy ship the response manner. By means of friendly tips I ahaft the foremast. The cantain's orderly rule is varied, the orderly reporting to the eight bells and chronometers wound." The captain then responds, "Very well; make it of the deck, who commands the messenger and not say, "Make it so," no one would hear the bell strike eight, and the nautical day would be thrown out of joint.

At noon the "eight bells" is not struck

until the navigator has corrected the clock, either by his noonday sight for position of the ship when at sea or from his chronometer. If with a fleet or at a naval station the senior officer sounds, and the messenger stands by the bell, with clapper in begins to strike the bells on the other vessels are struck. When there is a large fleet lying close together the effect is interesting and agreeable, and one might imagine that chimes were being rung. Every navy in the world except England follows the same custom, and England only varies at the "dog watch," from 4 to o'clock in the evening. In these hours the bell strikes every half-hour till o'clock, and then at 6:30 one bell is struck, and so on to three bells, at 7:30 o'clock; but eight bells are sounded at 8 o'clock. Tradition gives this reason for this custom: Before the British naval mutinies of 1797 the bells of the ships were struck as in other navies; but in one of those mutinies the signal agreed upon by the mutineers was the stroke of five bells (6:30 p. m.), and at that hour the mutineers rose to slay their officers. Then, when order was restored throughout the navy, the dog-watch system of bells was adopted, to allay superstition. But the ship's bell has other duties than that of keeping the time. It tolls on Sun-

day mornings for the services of the chaplain or his substitute; also to call "all hands to bury the dead," and it is a fire signal when it is rung vigorously, and then the ship's crew take the positions to which they have been assigned on the first day each has been detailed to the ship. The bell is not used as a fire signal in an en- at Anderson with limited trains for Elwood. gagement, however, for the reason that the crew might become panic stricken and distracted from the fight; in such cases the fire is reported to the captain, and he disnatches an officer with men to extinguish The bell is also used in a fog, and when the ship is at anchor it is struck in threes. with a short interval between each set of strokes. In the use of the bell for these several purposes no confusion is caused. The half-hour signals are struck in pairs. with a couple of seconds between each. and if an odd number is to be sounded the single stroke comes last. The tolling for church is by slow strokes, while those for a fog are in sets of three, and for a fire they follow each other with great rapidity.

C. W. KRIEL.